

War & Conflict on the Plains

Lakota History & Culture

Small Pox - 1763



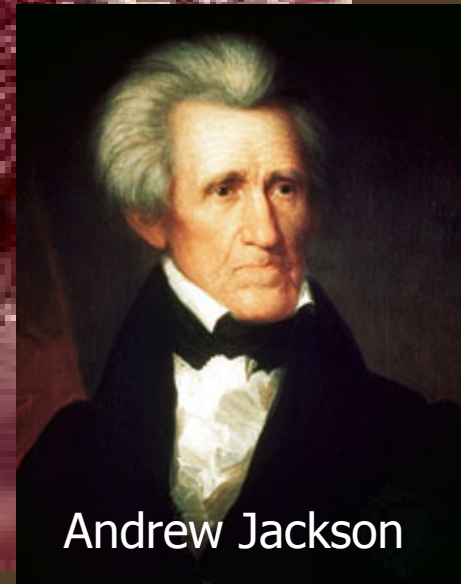
Jeffrey Amhurst

Lewis & Clark - 1804



Thomas Jefferson

Trail of Tears - 1831



Andrew Jackson

Manifest Destiny



Westward Expansion

- Homestead Act of 1862- Provided land to settlers for nominal fee.
- Civil War- Lee surrendered at Appomattox
- European Population- Surge of white settlement across the Great Plains.
- Westward Expansion- To include railroad, telegraph and extermination of buffalo.
- Fame and Fortune- Gold found in Black Hills.

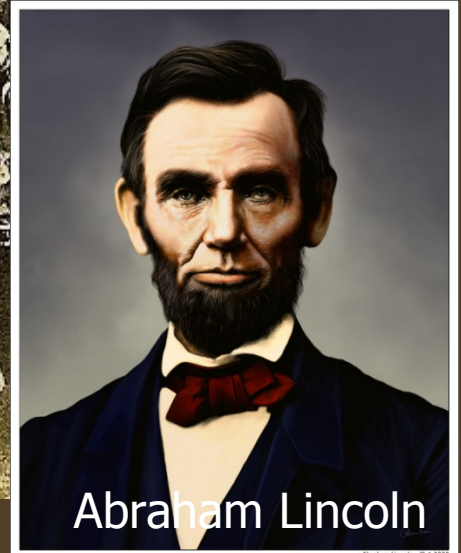
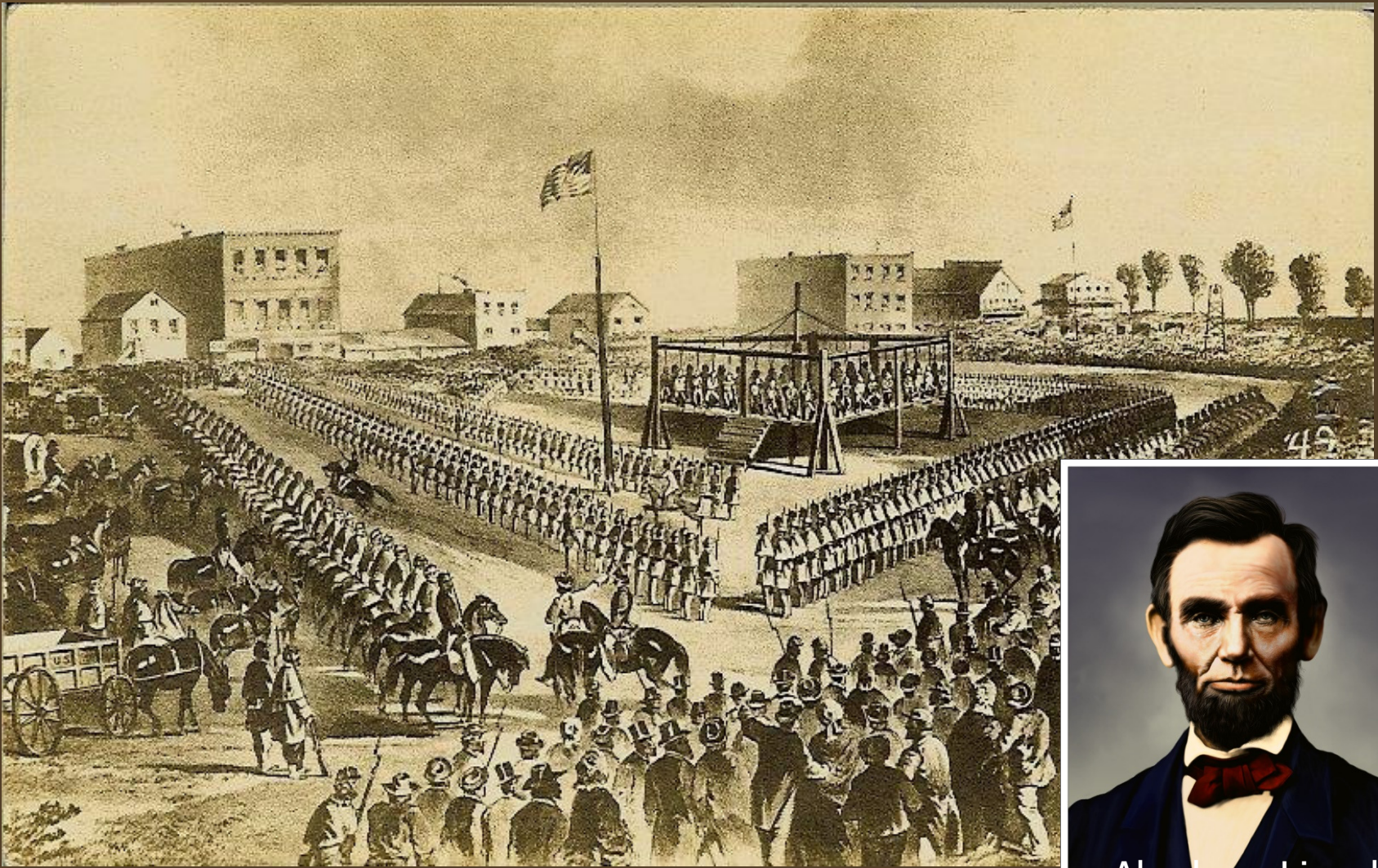
Wounded Knee Massacre



Events Leading to Battle of Little Bighorn

- Santee or Eastern Sioux Uprising of 1862
 - Chief Little Crow
- Sand Creek Massacre of 1864
 - Colonel J.M. Chivington
- Battle at Washita
 - George Armstrong Custer
- The Fetterman Fight
 - Chief Crazy Horse
- Bozeman Trail – Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868
 - Chief Red Cloud

Mankato Uprising



Abraham Lincoln

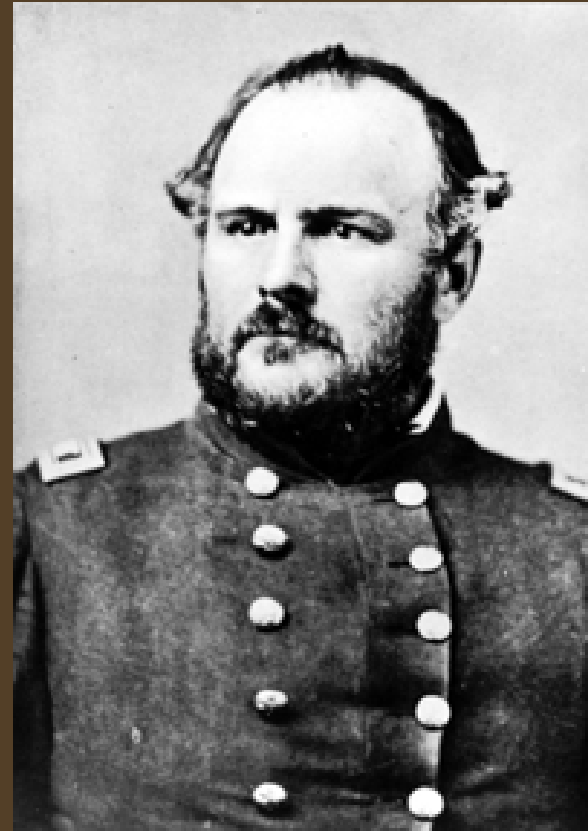
Santee Sioux Uprising 1862

- "Tell Them to Eat Grass!"
- Farmer family killed by young warriors.
- Chief Little Crow persuaded to strike first.
- 500 Minnesotans are killed, including a trader with mouth stuffed with grass.
- 303 Santee are condemned, all but 38 have sentences commuted (A. Lincoln)
- Dec. 26, 1862, Mankato, MN- Largest mass hanging in the history of United States.

Sand Creek Massacre



Black Kettle & Chivington



Sand Creek Massacre of 1864

- Colorado Territory governor enlists aid of militia led by a former clergyman.
- Col. Chivington attacks sleeping camp of 700 men, women, and children on Nov. 28, 1864.
- “Nits Make Lice” – Chivington’s excuse for killing children.
- 450 killed, Black Kettle escaped.
- The Sand Creek Massacre enraged easterners but pleased the one-hundred thousand miners in search of gold and silver.

Battle of the Washita



Custer & Benteen



Battle of the Washita

- Cheyenne village in winter camp in November 1868.
- George Armstrong Custer accompanied by Benteen's squadron, assaults sleeping village on four sides.
- Herd of 900 Cheyenne horses were shot.
- Nearby villages come to aid of Black Kettle who was killed during assault.
- Custer's launches his reputation as an "Indian Fighter."

Forts Across the Prairie



Bozeman Trail Forts

- Grand Conference at Fort Laramie, 1866
- Red Cloud, Oglala War Chief attended, but left after infantry marched on scene.
- Carrington to build string of forts along Bozeman Trail to protect immigrants.
- “Laramie Loafers” or “Lounge around the Forts” signed treaty.
- Red Cloud’s war parties harass travelers and fort work crews.

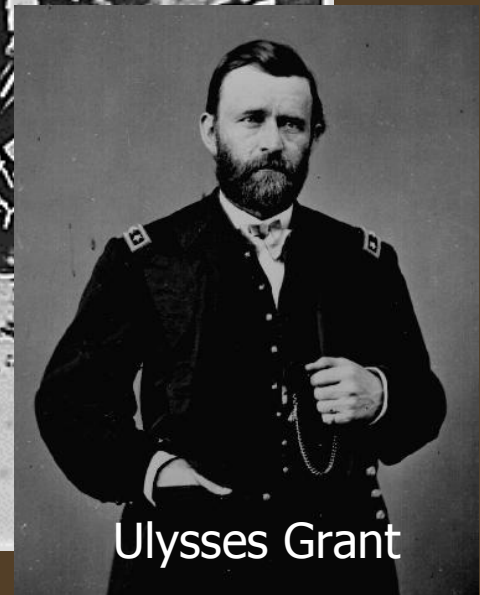
Fetterman Massacre



The Fetterman Fight

- Capt. William Fetterman sent to protect workers building Fort Phil Kearney.
- Crazy Horse persuades Fetterman and troopers to follow his limping horse decoy.
- Fetterman and troopers meet their demise at the hands of 2,000 Cheyenne and Sioux Warriors.
- One corpse has 105 arrows in it.
- Fetterman and second in command committed suicide by shooting each other in the head.

Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868

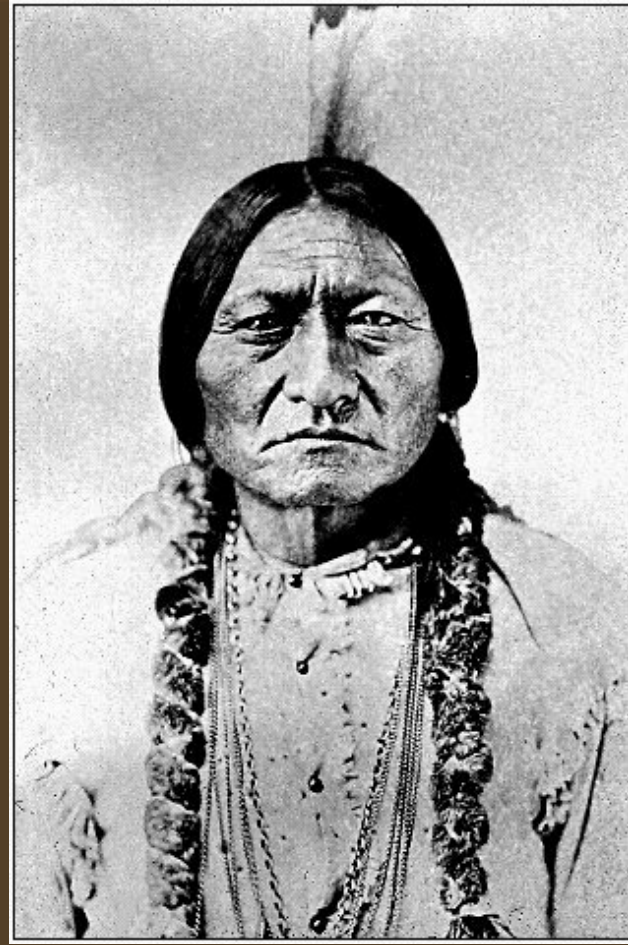


Ulysses Grant

Treaty of Fort Laramie

- Established the Great Sioux Reserve west of the Missouri River in Dakota Territory.
- Red Cloud became a reservation Indian.
- Established “Quaker Policy” of appointing clergyman as Indian agents.
- Peace Policy brought Indian delegations to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.
- Rapid fire Gatling guns, tens of thousands of rifles and other technologies displayed to intimidate delegates.

Progress or Tradition?



Other Battles

- The Grattan Massacre
- Wagon Box Fight
- Battle of the Rosebud

- Lakota and Cheyenne Leaders: Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Gall, Two Moons, and Lame White Man
 - all living on un-ceded Indian lands.

Custer's Last Stand



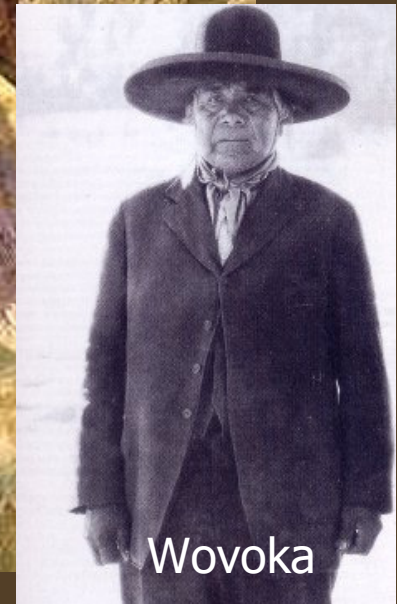
Battle of Little BigHorn

- War is declared on “hostile” Indians that refuse to report to respective agencies
- General Alfred Terry gives Custer *carte blanc* in their westward advancement.
- General Crook is defeated at the Powder River and again on the Rosebud Creek.
- Custer deviates from the plan and on June 25, marches toward Little Big Horn where 3,000 warriors defeat him soundly.
- News of the defeat put a damper on the centennial celebration of the United States at Philadelphia on July 4, 1876.

Retaliation for Battle of Little Big Horn

- Congress enacts “starvation bill” and subsistence is terminated.
- Legislation is created to “steal” the Black Hills (7.3 million acres)
- Crazy Horse surrenders (then killed)
- Chief Spotted Tail (assassinated)
- Wounded Knee Massacre
- Dawes Allotment Act is enacted.
- Tribal Constitutions and By-laws (BIA)

Turning to Spirituality



Wovoka

Ghost Dance

- Wovoka – Paiute Prophet
- Message of salvation held special appeal
- Many days of praying, singing, fasting
- Undergo ceremonial purification
- Refrain from alcohol, do not mourn
- Old world, buffalo, relatives will return
- Ghost dance shirts stopped bullets
- Whites would disappear

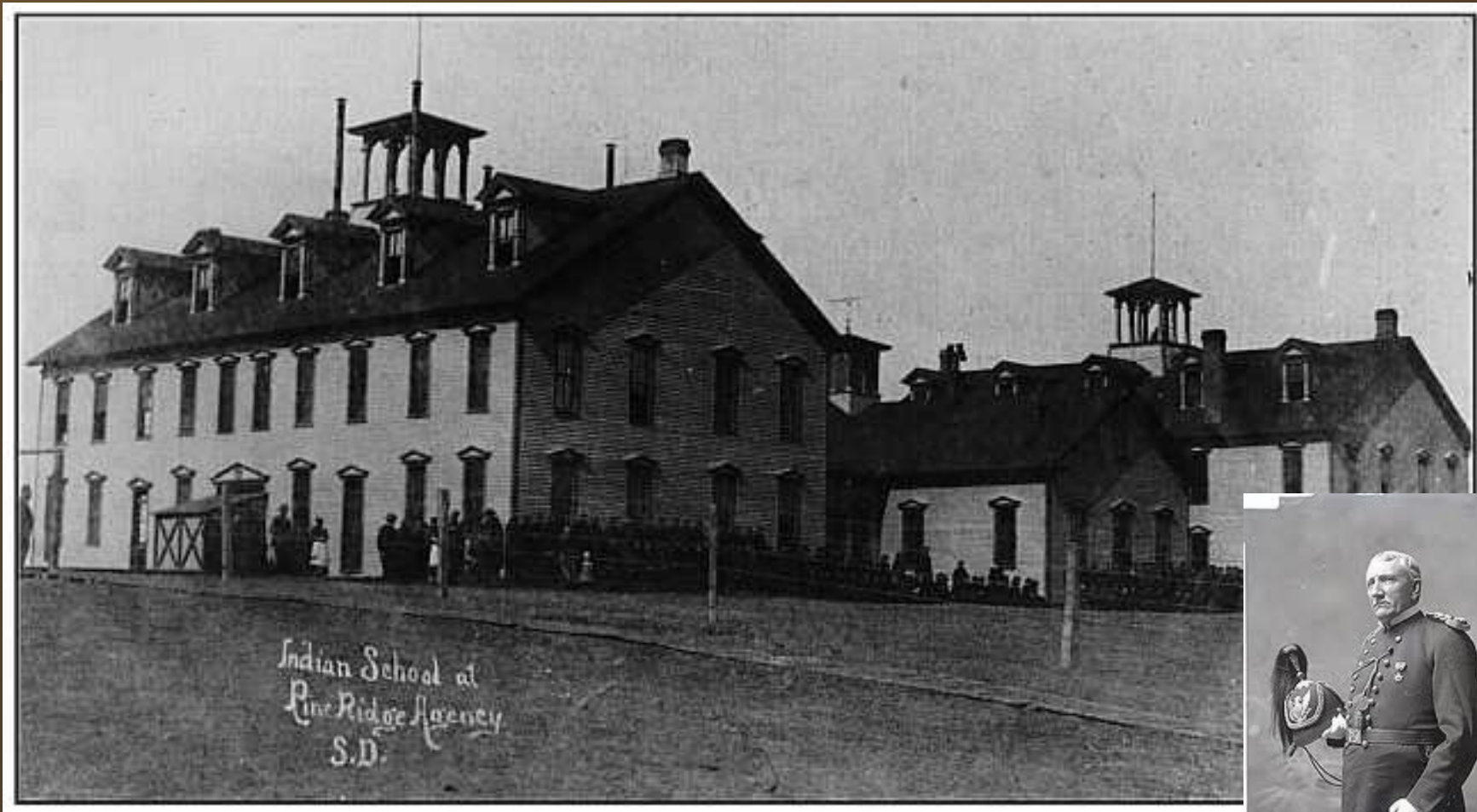
Wounded Knee Massacre



Wounded Knee Massacre

- Chief Big Foot – Minnoconjou Band
- December 29, 1890
- Wounded Knee Creek, Pine Ridge
- Seventh Cavalry troops suspect Hunkpapa band of Sioux are causing trouble
- A weapon is discharged while disarming
- 500 open fire with four Hodgkiss guns
- Result -200 Sioux and 29 soldiers dead.

Boarding Schools



Boarding School

- Assimilation attempt to mainstream
- Students attended schools far from home
- Abuse, sickness and even death occurred
- Not allowed to speak tribal language
- Acquire English name, cut hair, clothing
- Dormitory life – institutional settings
- Corporal punishment – military structure
- Learn/practice Christianity

“Kill the Indian, Save the Man”



What was Lost/Gained

- Acquire citizenship in your own country?
- Indians became farmers/ranchers
- Veteran's found honor in battle, citizenship granted on June 2, 1924.
- Dwindling land base continued
- John Collier writes a report on the status of Indian country and atrocities of the boarding school system.

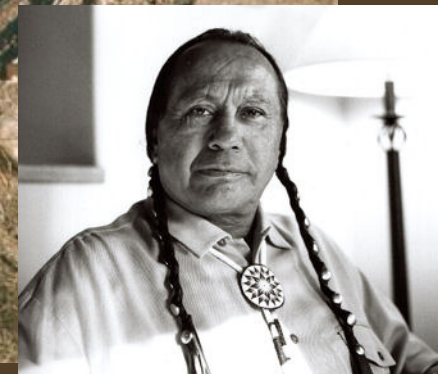
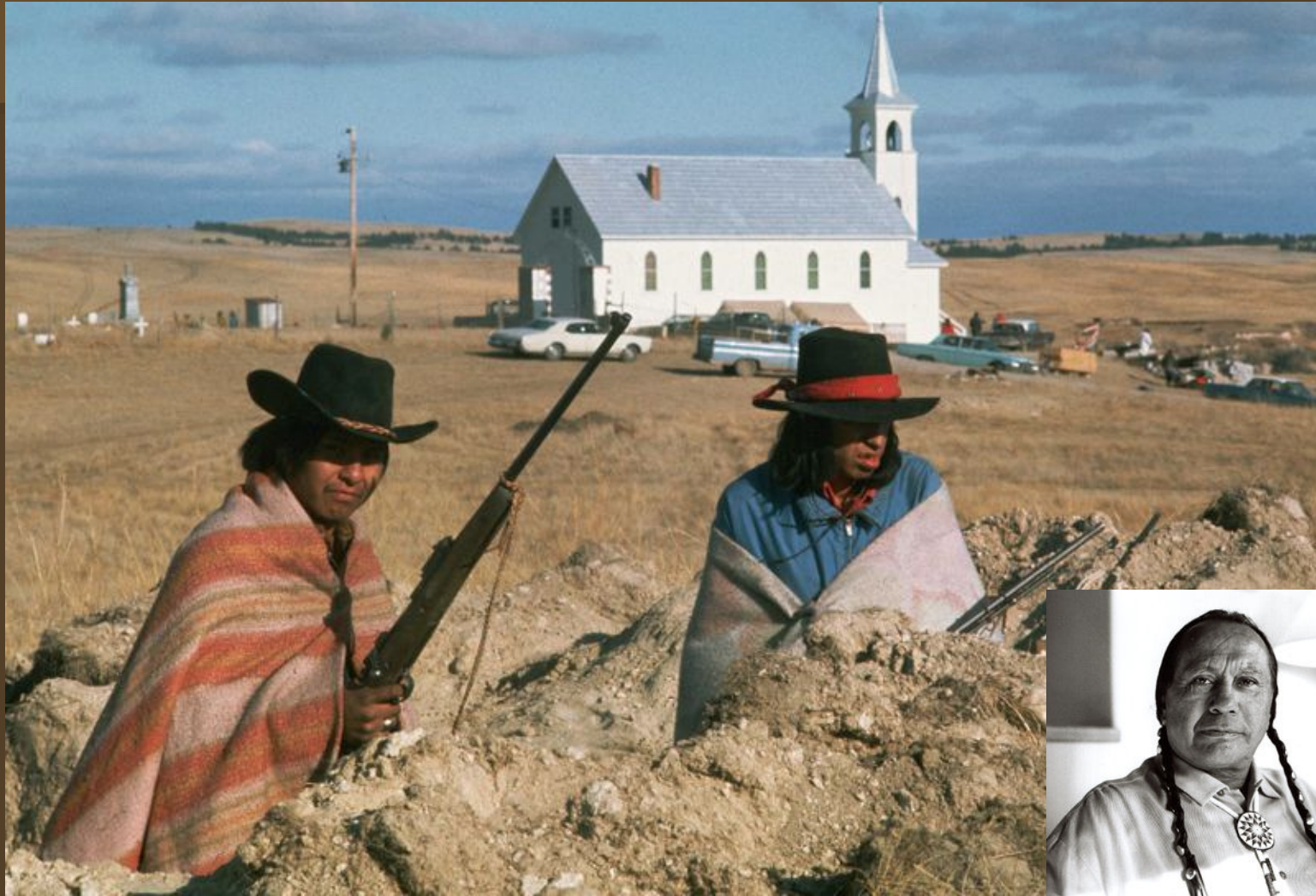
Reservation Life



Bureau of Indian Affairs

- Provide Law Enforcement Officers
- Indian Health Services
- Elementary School and High School
- Housing Authority
- Fire & Roads Department
- Food Distribution Program
- Land Manangement

Wounded Knee - 1973



Russell Means

Historic/Cultural Survivors

- Retained historical, cultural and legal base as indigenous nation-to-nation status
- Were not eliminated by weapons, extinguished by disease, or vanished by wishful thinking.
- Did not lose language, lifeways, beliefs, or spirituality.
- Against all odds, are able to survive in twentieth century and beyond.

Celebrating Culture Today

